FIGHT WITH INDIANS .- We are favored with intelligence from Corpus Christi to the 10th instant, from which we learn particulars of a fight that took place on the previous day between a small detachment of United States troops and a body of Indians four times their number.

Lieutenant Cosby, we learn, with ten men and one sergeant, attacked forty Indians, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity, and whom the troops were therefore pursuing. The Indians turned on the troops with great fierceness and fought hard, but four of them were soon killed, five were wounded, and the whole body shortly afterwards completely routed. The gallant little band suffered considerably. One, a brave fellow, Sergeant Byrne, being killed, and Lieutenant Cosby himself, and several others, being wounded, besides whom two others are missing. All the plunder of the Indians, however, with all their spare horses and equipments, and their bows Lieutenant Cosby, we learn, with ten mer spare horses and equipments, and their bows and arrows, were captured. Lieutenant Cosby was brought into Corpus

Christi on the morning of the 10th instant, in a wagon. His recovery is confidently expect He was struck in the groin by one arrow, which fortunately hit a \$20 gold piece which he had in his pocket-book in pantaloon pocket. When he was brought in, the arrow head was found oubled up in his pocket-book. The nature of his wounds is not explained, but they are said not to be such as seriously to threaten [N. O. Pic., 23d.

Mocal and Mersonal.

Dollars vs. Patriotism .- Several days ago we quoted from a circular addressed to members of Congress by the beard of managers of the Washington National Monument Association, informing them that the treasury is nearly exhausted, and that unless the people of the United States shall be more profuse of contributions, operations on the monument, in this city, must cease.

Upwards of twenty years, we believe, have elapsed since an association of patriotic citizens conceived the purpose of erecting a tower of marble in memory of the Father of his country. de pending on the spontaneous contributions of the inhabitants of the United States, and calculating that a pecuniary trifle from every one would form a fund sufficiently large to consummate the design. But, not one-third of the necessary sum has been collected, notwithstanding all classes of society, the various States, corporations, civic, military, and charitable organizations, etc., have had eloquent appeals directly addressed to them, and agents, duly commissioned, sent forth to present the urgency and propriety of the scheme to individual citizens. In many cases the responses have been prompt and exceedingly liberal, and the gen erosity of the donors published to the world.

The monument has not quite reached one-third of its projected height, and yet we have the prospect of a stand-still in the mechanical operations If the people desire that it shall be completed they should at once subscribe funds for that purpose; if not, let the monument crumble into ruins But we cannot think that republicans will prefer the latter alternative : it would not be complimentary either to their patriotism or liberality.

It is hoped that some more effective plans that those heretofore pursued by the association will be adopted, so that all apprehension of a stoppage of the works may at once be dissipated.

A Returned Slave.-Some time ago, Mr. to accompany a friend of his to California. The gentleman having recently died in the last-named State, the slave at once made arrangements for returning home. Arriving at New York, he was careful to avoid the clutches of the abolitionists, who, he justly feared, would kidnap him and frus trate his designs. He was successful in cluding their nefarious tactics, and reached Baltimore on Saturday. He immediately sought a magistrate in that city, whom he induced to accompany him to Washington, for the purpose of conferring with the Hon. A. H. Stephens, a frie d of his master The result is, that, last night, this gentleman, who had previously designed to make a brief visit to Georgia, and who was on the eve of departure, left the city, taking with him the slave for his earnestly sought home in the south. This is a nut for mawkish philanthropists to crack.

A Veto.- The mayor of Washington, yesterday afternoon, returned to the board of common coun cil with his objections, the bill authorizing the the erection of a bronze statue of Washington, (after the model of Houdon,) for the reason that it would require an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars to carry the design into effect, and because it would, in his opinion, be inexpedient to thus appropriate the revenues of the corporation in the present condition of its finances.

He says that the assessment, during the last four years, having increased from fifteen to twenty five millions of dollars, every effort should be made to reduce the expenditures of the corporation to the most economical and safe rate of taxation. Several wards still require large expenditures for improvements heretofore authorized, and which cannot be executed for want of funds; besides, money is wanted for schools, market-house, and

The common council sustained the veto by vote of fourteen against six.

Incendiarism Frustrated .-- A friend of ours who was aroused from his slumber, early on Friday morning, by the booming of the guns in celebration of the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, leaped from his bed to ascertain, if he could, the cause of the gunpowder explosion. Looking from his chamber window, he discovered smoke issuing from a shed near by, in the yard of avenue, near Seventh street. Running to the scene, he perceived a large quantity of hay in a coach, blazing away in the midst of other combustible materials. Fortunately, water was at hand, and a few buckets of it, hastily applied, defeated the scheme of the incendiary, and thus prevented an extensive conflagration.

Mr. Brimmer has certainly cause to thank the Senate for the passage of the Nebraska bill at that precise time; otherwise our friend would not have been aroused by the firing of the cannon, and had his attention d rected to the smoking shed, which he so promptly saved from destruction.

New Tax Bill.-The board of common coun cil, yesterday shernoon, had under consideration a new tax bill. Mr. Miller moved to impose the present rate taxation, namely, seventy-five cents n the hundred dollars, which would, on the assesment basis of 21,000.000, yield a revoue of \$180,000. Mr. Wannell proposed sixty, which would yield \$144,000 and Mr. Pepper moved sixty cents in the hundred dollars, which would produce \$120,000 annually. The subject was not disposed of at

The City Councils have adjourned until Thurs day afternoon, when they will close the present terms, and return to "the bosom of their consti-

Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

. MAY 30. 1854.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for ing new subscribers in Virginia.

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorize ent to receive subscriptions and advertisement. Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian appro propriation bill was passed. The Deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate insisted on all its amendments which had been disagreed to by the House, and asked a committee of con-

The resolution directing the printing of 37,500 additional copies of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report, was reconsidered, the number was increased to 40,000, and the work was directed to be done by the Senate printer. The resolution as amended was then adopted. The bill authorizing gold \$50, was taken up, read, and then postponed. After an executive session, the Senate ad-

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Faulkner made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the facts connected with the recent death of James Batchelder. who was killed by a Boston mob on Friday last, with a view of making some proper and liberal provisions for the widow and children of the deceased.

The Pacific railroad bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union: Mr. McDougal making a speech in its

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. We publish in our paper of this morning the speech delivered by Senator Douglas on the night of the passage through the Senate of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The scenes and the proceedings of that memorable night were of the most interesting character, and we would be glad to spread before our readers all the debates and proceedings that took place. We have not, however, the space to spare.

The death struggle of abolitionism was fea ful to behold. It resisted to the last; and instead of falling as the good fall, with prayers and blessings on its lips, its last moments were spent in giving utterance to threats, curses reproaches, objurgations, and fearful predictions

It was on this occasion, when abolition senators were denouncing the Nebraska bill and its friends, and threatening that its passage through the Senate would be but the signal for rekindling the unholy fires of agitation and strife-when they were delaring that they would take an appeal from Congress to the people, and that sectional warfare would be more fierce and unrelenting than it had ever been-it was at that time and under those circumstances that this speech of Senator Doug-Robert Moore, of Dahlonega, Georgia, permitted las was delivered. It is full of eloquence and bold bad men who stir up strife and commotion, were full of bitter and stinging invective. His words fell upon them like live and glowing coals of fire

> The dreadful scenes since enacted in Boston, the city from which one of those abolition senators comes, impart almost a prophetic pre science to the language used by Judge Douglas. This distinguished senator utterly demolishes the argument of the senator from Boston that the rejection of his amendment, making all the offices in the Territories elective, was a practical abandonment of the principle of self-government. He also completely exposes the hypocrisy of those enemies of the Nebraska bill, who level all their thunders at the brave and truehearted northern men who support it, and yet exempt from their censure the southern men who advocate that measure. He shows plainly that their object is to foster sectional feeling, and to build up sectional organizations. The Constitution is the rule and the guide, both of the northern and the southern friends of that measure. If those from one section are wrong and blame-worthy, those from the other section are alike wrong and blame-worthy. On the other hand, if those from one section are right and deserving of praise, those from the other praise. They both have the same duties. They both owe the same obligations to the same

We have not the space for any additional remarks, but invite the attention of our readers to the admirable speech of Senator Douglas.

THE BOSTON RIOT.

We publish this morning the latest information which has reached us, touching the in famous riot which the Boston abolitionists have raised against the fugitive slave law. This disgraceful proceeding, which has already led to the murder of an officer whilst he was performing his duty, and because he was performing his duty, is a natural result of the in-Mr Brimmer, a stage proprietor on Maryland flammatory appeals which were made by abolition senators just before the passage of the Nebraska bill, and which were so powerfully denounced by Judge Douglas in the speech we publish this morning.

For many years the city of Boston has harbored the abolition sentiment, giving it meat and drink. This is the third instance within our own memory that the law has been resisted by violence in the city of Boston. Yet we do not feel disposed to hold the entire inhabitants of that city responsible for the violent and mobocratic spirit which has been let loose there. But, at the same time, we cannot wholly acquit any one of them who has not been active in preventing the dissemination of principles hostile to the peace of the country. We know full well that many good men, absorbed in their individual pursuits, do not give heed to the movements of bad men; and we know, too, that they fail in their duty to the public by their supineness. Distant communities cannot however, distinguish individuals; and when city permits the voice of faction and fanaticism to go forth from its centre, that voice is regarded afar off as the voice of the city, and

brings down odium upon all within it. In this connexion, we must express our ad-

miration of the firm and resolute conduct of will now present a statement of the vote of the Marshal Freeman. In the midst of threatening multitudes, he has performed his duty with skill and ability-being prudent and at the same time firm and resolute. His conduct stands in marked contrast to the Boston officer whose timid and vascillating conduct led to the forcible rescue of a fugitive from the very court-house of Boston.

We wish that we could, with a clear conscience, express the same commendation of the wisdom and promptness of the commissioner as for that of the United States marshal. But we cannot do so, because we feel convinced that the commissioner gave way to outside influence in postponing his decision-a postponement which gave rise to all the subsequent disturbances. If the negro had demanded time, and had given any assurance that he could obtain evidence establishing his freedom, then a reasonable postponement might have been reasonably granted.

But we have seen no accounts which repre sent that the negro made any such application. Indeed, all accounts agree that the resistance to the right of the master and the demand for delay came from the abolitionists; and all accounts agree as to the proof of ownership, and the fact that the slave was a fugitive. coins of the value respectively of \$100, and Under these circumstances, the commissioner ought not to have hestitated a moment. Being cognizant of the source of obstruction, and atisfied of the right of ownership, he should have promptly directed that the slave be delivered up under the laws, without listening to the clamours of those who acted avowedly with a purpose to thwart, obstruct, and defeat the execution of the law; and who would, as he must have known, resort to treasonable violence to overthrow the laws of the land.

THE VOICE OF INDIANA.

The democratic State convention in Indiana for the nomination of State officers, was held at Indianapolis, on the 24th instant. Nehemiah Hayden was nominated for secretary of State, John P. Dunn for auditor, and Elijah Newland, of Washington county, for treasurer of State. The convention was very largely attended, there being about five hundred delegates present. The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, United States senator, was president, and among the delegates we recognize many of the staunchest and best democrats in the State. Its proceedings were characterized by the greatest narmony and good feeling. An address and resolutions were adopted of the best and most orthodox character.

Governor Bright, on taking the chair, made n able and interesting address to the convention, briefly adverting to the political topics of the day, and tendering his acknowledgments for the honor conferred.

The following resolutions were adopted by vote of 421 to 13, viz:

" Resolved, That the democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principles of the act extending the aws of the United States over and organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

"Resolved, That we concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Conserses to determine the provisions of the Constitution of a State, farther than to require that it be ublican form; but, on the contrary, that the

people do possess the right and power to acquisite form of government as they may deem best suited to their views and wants, and that this right should be recognized as one of the fundamental Resolved, That this convention is distinctly opposed to that provision of the Nebraska and Kan as bill commonly known as the Clayton amend nent, which made a distinction between native born and foreign inhabitants, who may be resi dents of the Territories, and feel gratified that the efforts of the democracy have been successful in expunging that odious feature from the act."

On motion of Judge Law, of Evansville, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved. That we have full faith and confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and ability of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States and that we fully approve of the principles laid down in his inaugural message, and his message to Congress, and that we most truly and cordially endorse the general policy of his administration, as carried out in conformity with the principles laid down in said messages."

The following, by the Hon. Graham N. Fitch ex-member of Congress, was also adopted:

"Resolved, That Judge Douglas of the United States Senate is entitled to, and receives our hearty thanks for so ably advocating the principle of non-intervention, as contained in the Kansas and N-braska bill, and that we cordially endorse the action of our senators and representatives in

Amongst the prominent speakers who addressed the convention were the Hon. A. P. Willard, lieutenant governor of the State, Hon. Graham N. Fitch, Hon. E. A. Hannegan, and many others, who all cordially endorsed the principles of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Hannesection are equally right and deserving of gan, it is stated in the published proceedings was truly eloquent in his remarks in defence of the measure, and during his brief address, was frequently interrupted with cheers and

Indiana is now a central State. Her pros perity has been almost unexampled for the last few years, and her population is rapidly increasing. Her democracy have taken a noble and unanimous stand in favor of the rights of the people. In her political creed, she discards all sectional feeling. She stands by the American Constitution as the ark of our political safety. With such bulwarks as these to protect the union of the States, fanaticism will

THE OLD DOMINION AND THE NE-

We have already presented our readers with a comprehensive and carefully prepared analysis of the vote both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, on the Nebraska bill. We have also referred to several of the free States whose delegations have entitled themselves to the thanks of the whole country, more especially of the southern portion of the confederacy, by their firm, cordial, and patriotic support of the principles embodied in that great neasure. Their situation was very different from that of the southern members. Many of them had to resist a fearful home pressurewhilst southern members had the lively sympa-

thy and active co-operation of home influences. We will not start the question as to which delegation is entitled to the banner, when so many from both sections bore themselves bravely and gallantly; but if that question were raised, we think that an in portant, if not decisive, element in the matter would be the home pressure under which many of the noble northern democrats acted.

Having given, several days since, a separate analysis of the votes of the delegations from several of the most prominent free States, we

Virginia delegation.

That delegation consists of thirteen; all of whom are democrats. They are as follows: Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Bocock, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmundson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kidwell, John Letcher, Fayette McMullin, John S. Millson, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snod-

Of the thirteen, one was absent and had paired off. Colonel McMullin. One voted against the bill, General Millson; and the other eleven voted for it. Counting Colonel McMullin, who was a friend of the bill and whose pairing off was equivalent to a vote, and including the two Virginia senators, there would be, of the fifteen from the State of Virginia, fourteen votes for the bill.

Few events of more importance and more interest than the Nebraska bill are recorded in laid over, providing for an adjournment of Conthe annals of Congress. When the statesmen who participated in the scenes attendant upon that measure shall have passed away, and when the memory of them, now so fresh and green, shall become dim and obscure, they will be diligently referred to and studied by the young statesmen who are destined to figure or the stage of public affairs. They will be sought after as the debates of the convention of '87 are sought for-as the debates of 1820, when the Missouri compromise engaged the attention of the country.

It is well, too, for the generation coming on and for those that shall succeed them, that these debates, votes, and proceedings are so full, so clear, so pointed, and so unmistakable in their

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE .- The steamboat Star, re urning from Red Bank, a few miles below Philaturning from Red Bank, a few miles below Phila-delphia, with nearly one thousand passengers on of the board, was the scene of a terrible consternation on Sunday afternoon. The deck around her smokestack took fire when about a mile below the city. and before water could be applied it was blazing and spreading along the deck with fearful rapidity, causing great excitement among the pas sengers, a large portion of whom were women and hildren. The boat was immediately steered for a wharf near at hand, but in the mean time a number of women were with difficulty prevented from jumping overboard with their children in their arms She finally reached the wharf, however, and most of the passengers were landed whilst a large body of men were engaged in extinguishing the flames, in which they finally succeeded, and they were all brought in safety to the city.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- The Indiana democratic State Convention assembled at Indianapol s, on Wednesday, and nominated candidates for office. Resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 421 to 13, that the democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principle of the act extending the laws of the United States over the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. Resolutions were also adopted, endorsing the administration, complimenting Senator Douglas, and against the prohibitory liquor law.

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK.—Second series of Fern Leaves, composed of entirely ew matter. This second offering of her Leaves decidedly superior to anything which has ye issued from her spirited pen.

Lady Bulwer's new book. Behind the Scene
This work is very brilliant and wonderful ability i

isplayed in almost every page. The Dodd Family, one of Lever's funniest speci-Graham's Magazines for June.

All the New Books and Magazi fast as published, and for sale at
JOE SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore, Odeon Building, corner 41 street and Penn

EXAMPLES OF MACHINERY AND May 30-3t Mill-work—Being plans, sections, and eleva-tion of works in several departments of Machine-ry, Mill-work, and General Engineering, with decriptions of their construction, action, and practical application to various branches of industry.

Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM, Corner of 11th st. and Penn. avenue.

CAZETEER OF THE UNITED States.—A new and complete Gazeteer of United States, giving a full and comprehen sive view of the present condition, industry, and resources of the American Confederacy, embracing also important topographical and historical information, from recent and original resources, together with the results of the census of 1850, and population and statistics in many cases to 1853, by Thomas Baldwin and J. Thomas, D. D.

N. B .- This work contains at least ten thousand names of places not found in any other book of the kind, and presents a large amount of new and valuable matter unattainable in any other source. This new matter is all of a recent character, and in many instances embraces statistics and popula tion to 1853, obtained since the census was taken This gives it inestimable value over every other work of the kind in existence. Just received and for sale at R. FARNHAM'S, for sale at R. FARNHAM'S, Corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenu

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT SHILL LINGTON'S Bookstore— The Dodd Family, by Charles Lever, author

Charles O'Malley.
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer Lytton. The Lamplighter, one of the most fascinating

books ever written.

Everything in the Book, Newspaper, and Stationery line for sale at

JOE SHILLINGTON'S

Bookstore, Odeon Building, corner 41.

May 23-3t street and Pa. avenue DANCY AND PLAIN NOTE PAPERS and Envelopes, stamped to order.—The sub-scriber has a large assortment of Note Papers and Envelopes, which he will stamp with the initials of his customers, without extra charge. Also, a general assortment of Plain and Fance Visiting Cards of all kinds, Playing Card Plates engraved in the best style, an

Cards printed with promptness. WM. F. BAYLY, Penn. avenue, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NEW WORK BY HENRY ROGERS. A author of the "Eclipse of Faith," entitled Detence of the Eclipse of Faith, by its author, being a rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply; and, in order to give the American and, in order to give the American public the whole matter at a glance, there is included in the same volume the "Reply to the Eclipse of Faith, by F. W. Newman, with his chapter on the "Mora ection of Christ.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE Seventh street

RUSSIA AS IT 18, by Count A. de Gu-and for sale by R. FARNHAM. Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street.

DOR SALE, THIRTY-SEVEN AND A halfacres of Land, lying within half a mile of the Plank Road, and within three miles of the limits of the city The most of the tract is in wood. lies well for cultivation, with two fine orings on it, under good fencing, and admirably lapted for a market farm. The wood when sold will pay for the necessary improvements. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES J. MILLER,
Over Selden, Withers & Co.'s Bank.

TILT CORNICES AND LACE CUR-

Tassels.

Added to the above, I have just received a splendid stock of Window Shades, which I will fer on the best terms.

JNO. ALEXANDER, Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate-Monday, May 29, 1854. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, communicating in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a report by Mr. Sanford, late American charge d'affaires at Paris, upon the penal codes of Europe, and the administrative changes which have taken place since the revolution of 1848.
Read, referred, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. JONES moved that 1,000 additional copies of the reports be printed. Referred to the printing

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Mr. BADGER presented the memorial of 47 citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, of the Jewish faith, praying that religious freedom may be secured to all American citizens residing

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Mr. GWIN submitted a resolution, which was

The bill to organize and establish the Territo-The bill to organize and establish the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, was received from the House signed by its Speaker. It was then signed by the President of the Senate.

Mr. ADAMS said that had he been present when the vote was taken on the passage of the bill he would have voted for it.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATORS. Mr. BADGER said that some time since when the bill, suspending the collection of duty on rail-road iron was under discussion, it was stated that road iron was under discussion, it was stated that the senators from Pennsylvania were absent, and that the bill ought to be postponed till they were present. He had jocosely remarked that to postpone the bill till that occurred, would amount to an indefinite postponement of the bill. This remark, he regretted to see, had been made the groundwork for complaints against the senators

tlemen had never, by negligence or otherwis-been faithless in the discharge of their duties t their State in the Senate.

from that State, by some of the Pennsylvani newspapers. He was satisfied that those two gen

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL, And a few amendments were added thereto after which the bill was read a third time and

Was returned from the House, with the greate umber of the Senate amendments disagreed to Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate insist or its amendments, and ask a committee of con

THE DEPICIENCY BILL

Mr. STUART hoped the Senate would re printing.
Mr. ADAMS expressed the opinion that th

enate should recede from all its amendments. Mr. PETTIT said he was unwilling at this par ticular time to vote the appropriation for the water works. He hoped the Senate would recede from hat amendment.
The amendments to which the House had dis greed were all read.

Messrs DAWSON, CLAYTON, and MASON

upported the appropriation for the water-works.

After which the motion of Mr. HUNTER wa agreed to. Messrs. HUNTER, NORRIS, and JONES, or

PUBLIC PRINTING. The motion to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of 37,500 additional copies of the agricultural part of the P tent Office report, was taken

Mr. BRODHEAD said his object was to move to amend the resolution by providing that the printing should be done by the Senate printer. The House had construed the law as allowing that body to direct the printing to be done by its own printer. The Senate had the same authority to

GWIN opposed the motion and the amendment and Messrs. Mason, Pratt, Brodhead, and Bad GER supported it. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16. Mr. GWIN moved to lay the resolution on the Mr. BRODHEAD moved to amend the resolu tion by requiring the copies of the document to be printed by the Senate printer.

And the amendment was agreed to—yeas 23,

nays 11.

The number of copies was then increased to 40,000, and the resolution was then adopted-year

GOLD COINAGE. On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively of \$100 and \$50 The bill was read through and then postponed. After an Executive session, the Senate a

House of Representatives.

BOSTON RIOTS. Mr. FAULKNER asked leave to submit

lowing resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the recent leath of James Batchelder, a deputy marshal of the United States, who, it is alleged, was murdered on Friday last, whilst engaged in enforcing a law of the Union against a violent and treasonable mob in the city of Boston; and it they find, as reported, that he was killed whilst in the performance of this patroic duty, and has left a widow and children, that they be further instructed to report a bill making some proper and liberal provision for their relief.

Mr. DEAN objected to the introduction of the esolution. It belongs, he said, to the Executive enforce the laws. Mr. FAULKNER moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays, which

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether the rentleman had any information showing that the idministration cannot execute the laws. Mr. FAULKNER replied, this resolution was

he deputy marshal.

Mr. GIDDINGS said that if it was intended in discuss the resolution, he hoped the rules would be suspended, that all might have a hand in the Mr. FARLEY moved that there be a call of the

The question having been taken on the motion suspend the rules, no quorum voted-yeas 57

mays 51.

Mr. LETCHER wished to offer a resolution. The SPEAKER. There is no quorum.
Mr. LETCHER. Then I move that the Hous

djourn. Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that he was going to move that when the House adjourn, adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. The House refused to adjourn; yeas 37, noe

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that there e a call of the House.

Mr. HOUSTON inquired whether it would be order to move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the

The SPEAKER replied in the negative, saying

here was not a quorum present.

Having counted, he said that one hundred and wenty members were in attendance.

Mr. OLDS moved that when the House addren, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. HOUSTON said that a resolution had been according for a fine and. introduced in the Senate, providing for a final adjournment of Congress on the third of July; leav ing only three or four weeks in which to transact the public business If the House should adjourn until Thursday, and then the House, from that day, as already provided, shall adjourn until Mon-day next they would not be able to act defini-tively in the Deficiency bill until next week.

Mr. OLDS withdrew his motion.

The question was again taken on suspending for the introduction of Mr. FAULKNER PACIFIC BAILROAD BILL

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House re-solved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Bocock in the chair, GILT CORNICES AND LACE CURtains.—I have just received from New York
an extensive and splendid assortment of Gilt
Cornices and Lace Curtains.

Also, a large assortment of Picture Cord and

States and the Pacific ocean, and for other pur-

poses."

[The bill provides for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line from the Mississippi
river, at a po at not north of the thirty-seventh parailel of north latitude, to the city of San Francisco,
in the State of California; and for the construction
of a railroad and telegraph line from some point

on the westerly shore of Lake Superior, on the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the waters of the Pacific ocean.

Mr. McDOUGAL being entitled to the floor,

yielded it to Mr. DRUM, who, after saying that the Secre tary of the Treasury had proposed the taking off the duty on salt, asked leave of the House to print a speech on the subject; not being inclined to in-flict the statistics therein on the patience of the

House. Consent was given.

Mr. McDOUGAL said that the bill before the committee had been postponed from time to time, with his consent; not for the reason that, in his with his consent; not for the reason that, in his opinion, it was of less importance than any other measure submitted to the consideration of the committee, but to give room to other matters which were meantime pending. The present measure was, in his judgment, and he believed in the judgment of the country, the most important one that has claimed the consideration of this body, in peaceful times, from the establishment of the federal Constitution. He asked a culm and just consideration of a question of the first magnitude and of the greatest national importance.

Before explaining at length the provisions of the bill, he said that the select committee who reported it were organized at an early day in the session, and had met for some two months, deliberating with great care; and the measure, as matured by them, was now under consideration.

liberating with great care; and the measure, as matured by them, was now under consideration. He proceeded to show that the bill was properly guarded, (denying that it would establish a large land monopoly.) and that its principles were in consonance with views entertained by strict constructionists of the Constitution.

The government, he said, in the course of his remarks, now expends for postal, and military, and naval services to the Pacific, four millions of dollars, per annum by the present means of conveyance; but this bill proposes to perform, not semimonthly, or six, or nine months' trips, but weekly trips, across the continent, at a maximum expense trips, across the continent, at a maximum expense of twelve hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the government would effect a great saving in money, to say no hing of what would be saved in case of

the calamity of war.

In connexion with the commercial necessit which demands the construction of the road, he spoke of the natural resources of California, which State now exports more of their own production (gold) than the whole Union did twenty years ago. With the present means of communication with the Pacific coast, the federal government is unable maintain or extend protection to the Pacific to maintain or extend protection to the Pacif

coast.

He said that seventy millions of dollars are now lost by the devious course of our commerce to and from the Pacific coast, and, by a reference to and from the Pacine coast, and, by a reference to statistics, showed that the road, when constructed would result in an immediate saving of forty-eight millions of dollars per annum, a sum equal to the entire annual expenses of the government. In conclusion, he said the country calls for the construction of the road; there was a social as well say commercial and political precessity for it; and as commercial and political necessity for it; and whether or not this Congress shall determine time will surely come when the road will be con

Mr. SHAW addressed the committee on the ubject of the public lands, and against the policy of distribution, contending that Congress pos-sesses to power to dispose of the public lands, only so far as it can dispose of money taken from the treasury, to carry out legitimate purposes which the Constitution has authorized Congress

to accomplish, and no more.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH obtained the floor; he said that he proposed to speak against the Pacifi raidroad bill. On his motion the committee rose.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

A message having been received from the Sen te on this subject, On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House insisted on its amendments, and a committee of conference ordered to be appointed on the disagreeing votes

BRIG GENERAL ARMSTRONG. Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, from the Con mittee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig General Armstrong: referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Mr. WALBRIDGE asked leave to offer following resolution:

Resolved. The Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, adjourn their respective Houses, sine die, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, at 12 o'clock, m. Objection having been made, he moved a sus pension of the rules; pending which The House adjourned.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hopges, BENJA MIN F. McCATHRAN to SARAH E. MITCHLL, all o Washington, D. C.
At Laurel, in Prince George's county, Maryland, or
At Laurel, in Prince George's county, Maryland, or
At Laurel, in Prince George's county, Maryland, or
Rev. Edward Waylan, Dr. THOMAS P. EUBANK, or Essex
county, Virginia, to Miss ANNIE M., daughter of Thomas
J. Talborr, esq.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

Ag- Messrs. Editors: Please announce following gentlemen as conditions the following gentlemen as candidates for the Board Common Council for the First ward, at the ensuing ele-tion: Orais S. Paine, Dr. W. G. H. Newman, May 26

Ar Messrs. Editors: Please announc John H. Houston as a candidate in the Fifth war for the Board of Aldermen at the ensuing election. May 22 MANY VOTERS.

Please announce the name of Beverley Tucker as a candidate for Aiderman of the First ward at the ensuing election.

May 6 JOS. H. HILTON, for Committee. 23 Please announce Samuel E. Douglas

date for Alderman of the First ward at the a ns a candidate for Alderosching election.

May 6 43 Messrs. Editors: Please announc

MANY VOTERS Age Messrs. Editors: Please announce John T. Killmon as a candidate to represent the

John T. Killmon as a candidate to represent the Fifth ward in the Board of Common Council, and oblige May 17

MANY VOTERS. ### Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Mr. William H. Minnix as a caldidate to represent the First ward in the Board of Commo Council, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

May 7

62 Messrs. Editors: Please annunce E H. Fuller as a candidate to represent the First ward in the board of Common Council. By request of May 13

47 Messrs. Editors: Please announce the

following gentlemen as candidates for the First ward at the coming e.ection: H. N. EASBY, JAMES KELLY. They will be supported by May 13 ## Messrs. Editors: You will please an

Gitman's Hair Dye has made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or musta-chios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustanair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, and in five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using GILMAN'S DYE.—Norfolk Herald.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,

Mashir aton City

All Stimulating Liniment, as prepared at Gilman's drug store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronic and Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. This Liniment has been prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this city for many years, and since its introduction, has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast.

**Expectal Notice.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$3, ferred. Sloper dozen. Observe the marks of the genuise.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row,
Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

For sale by all the respectable druggists and merchants street, below Eights,
ile by all the respectable druggists and mercanus
ghout the country, and by
W. H. GILLMAN, Washington, D. C.
CANBY & HATCH, Baltimore.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va.,
Wholesale Agents for Virginia

D ROFESSIONAL CARD.-Dr. Hunter. has the honor to notify his patients and friends that he will be in Washington for consultation in Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma, on FRI-DAY and SATURDAY the 2d and 3d June.

Rooms over the Jewelry Store of Mr. Voss, Pa. avenue between 12th and 13th sts. May 30—tf

The Fugitive Slave Case.

BOSTON, May 29.—The jugitive, Burns, was rought into court this morning, heavily ironed and closely guarded. No persons, except lawyers ard reporters were admitted into the room, with-out a written pass from the United States mar-shal. An immense crowd is gathered outside, which maintains the utmost quiet. The State military will protect the cty property, while the United States troops will protect the rugitive. The general impression is that any attempt at rescue will end in a bloody failure, and therefore mob is not anticipated.

SECOND DESPATOR. Boston, 12 m .- The case of Burns commenced at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a dense crowd. Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker were pres-

The counsel for the defence protested against proceeding with the case under the extraordinar At this juncture, a procession of some six or eight hundred men from Worcester, carrying a was inscribed the words Worcester Freedom Ciub," marched into Cour

square amid tremendous cheers. The continion occasioned by this event interrupted the proceed ngs of the court for a moment.

The counsel for the fugitive then resumed his

speech amid great excitement, projecting against the outrage upon law and order as manifested by filling the court-house with armed men. He therefore protested against the case being further considered.

The United States attorney replied, stating that

presence of the military necessary.

After some wrangling between the United States
Attorney Hallett and Commissioner Loring, the
examination was finally proceeded with.

[A later despatch informs us that the examination will be concluded to-day, (Tuesday;) that petitions are circulating for signatures, asking Congress to repeal the fugitive law.]

Presbyterian General Assembly, New School. PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The protest against the action of the New School Assem by upon the -lavery question, was presented this morning, and placed upon the minutes. The committee on bills

and overtures were instructed to reply.

Rev. Albert Barnes having the floor, resumed the discussion of the subject of Eclesiastica Boards. He was listened to with marked atten-Boards. He was listened to with marked atten-tion, and his speech will probably furnish the text for considerable newspaper discussion. He ex-pressed strong affection for the New England Congregationalists as men, but reviewed the pro-ceedings of the Albany convention in a very de-

cided strain.

He also commented upon the course of the Old School Presbyterians for superseding him from the ministry, because he adopted Dwight's Theology. He urged co-operation with the Congregationalists, until they should make co-operation. impossible in the Home Missionary Society and the Foreigh Board. He concluded by congratulating the assembly upon its present high position on the slavery question, and said that it was a subject which the Old School church would soon compelled to meet.

Murderer Sentenced. Boston, May 29 .- James Wilson, convicted of the murder of a fellow-prisoner in jail, has been sentenced to be hung after one year's impriso-

Sentence Suspended. TROY, May 29 .- The sentence in the case of

New York Markets. New York, May 29.—Flour has advanced 6 cents. Sales of 6,000 barrels at \$5 50 for State, and \$9 18 for Ohio. Southern flour has advanced 12 cents. Sales of 1,500 barrels at \$5 57, @ \$9 25.

Wheat .- Sales of 12,500 barrels southern red, Corn higher.—Sales of 40,000 bushels at 71 @ s2 cents.

Whisky.—Sales of 100 barrels at 27½ cents. Stocks higher.—Canton 26½. TRIAL OF MATT. F. WARD.-A full Wm. Alexander, former Commonwealth Attorney for the Hardin District, and Judge Alex. Walker,

of New Orleans, with the Speeches of Governor Crittenden, Governor Helm, T. F. Marshall, Esq., and the reply of Aifred Allen, Esq., Attorney for

Commonwealth.

Just published and for safe by

R. FARNHAM Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street TRIAL OF MATT. F. WARD.-Full and authentic Report, with the Speeches delivered on the occasion, and the Reply of Alfred Allen,

Esq., Attorney for the Commonwealth.

The Religion of the Northmen, by Rudolph Keyser, Professor of History in the University of Norway. Reverence in the Sanctuary, by a Layman.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S CHECK BOOKS ON THE BANK OF the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, and Patriotic Bank, Blank Notes and Bills of Exchange, for sale by W. C. ZANTZINGER,
Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel.

May 24-3tif NOTICE.—Application will be made for a duplicate land warrant, issued March 20th, 1853, being No. 49.382, for eighty (80) acres of land, in favor of Thomas G. Riley, for services rendered South Carolina militia, Florida war, 1836, the original warrant having been lost in Washington.
May 5—law6w JOSIAH JOHNSON.

ROBES! ROBES!—A full supply of Gent's Dressing Robes of Cashmere, Turkey prints, &c., suitable for the present season, at LANE'S Gent's Furnishing Store, Pa. av., near 41 st. May 5-eod2wif (Int., Star.)

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same approved 27th April, 18 8, it is provide "that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this ci y shall be deemed and con-sidered mad, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper to state in such proclamation, not ex-ceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables and lawful for any other person to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclamation, &c. Now, therefore, it having been made to appear

to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city. I do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that "all am mals of the dog kind in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enfore the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in

the city of Washington, this 20th day of 1854. JOHN W. MAURY, May 22—eo3t&law5w Mayer MORE NEW SPRING GOODS. D J. STEER, MERCHANT TAILOR. o is now opening another supply of choice SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, to which he invites the attention of Members of Congress, Strangers, and Citizens.

The stock is large and very complete, embrac-

ing almost every variety of Gentlemen's Goods, usually kept by Merchant Tailors. We solicit an inspection by the public of our goods, workmanship, and prices. No. 4, Washington Place, Seventh street. May 24—3tif

DURNITURE.-A Good and Large Assortment of Centre, Card, Work, Side, and Extension Dining Tables, of every description, Extension Dining Tables, of every description, and superior quality. Sofas, Tete-a-tetes. Divansa Easy Rocking and Parlor Chairs of every description. Secretaries and Bureaus. Desks and Bureaus. LOOKING GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Matresses, Curled Hair, Hair Seatings, Sofa and Chair Springs, with numerous other articles suitable for householders. other articles suitable for housekeepers, which will be sold at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

WIGHT & CROSHY,
Louisiana avenue, opposite the Bank of Washington, near the corner of 7th street.

Notice the Bedstead sign.

May 24—Sm.

Celegraphic. By the House Line, expressly for the Scutin